HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA

FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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900 Aymara	900 Aymara	900 Aymara
900 01 p[01]	17 t/s-aspirated[01]	33 l-palatal
900 02 p-aspirated[01]	18 t/s-ejective[01]	34 r-flap
900 03 p-ejective[01]	19 t/s-hacek-retroflex[01]	
900 04 t[01]	20 t/s-hacek-retroflex-aspirated [01]	
900 05 t-aspirated[01]	21 t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective [01]	51 i [iota][07][62] [e][63] (allo,free)
900 06 t-ejective[01]	22 t/s-hacek[01]	
900 07 c[01]	23 t/s-hacek-aspirated[01]	52 i-long[08]
900 08 c-aspirated[01]	24 t/s-hacek-ejective[01]	
900 09 c-ejective[01]	25 s	53 a [alpha-unrounded][64] [epsilon][65]
900 10 k[01]	26 s-hacek	54 a-long[08]
900 11 k-aspirated[01]	27 x [h][06][61]	55 i-trema[09] [iota-trema][67] (free) [e-trema][67] (allo,free)
900 12 k-ejective[01]	28 m	
900 13 q[01][02] [x-uvular][60]	29 n	
900 14 q-aspirated[01][02]	30 n-palatal	56 i-trema-long[08]
900 15 q-ejective[01]	31 eng	57 yod
900 16 t/s[01]	32 l	58 w

900     $a Aymara $b Jaqaru $d Andean $e Bolivia $f 600,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

900     $a Hardman, M.J. $b 1966 $c Jaqaru: Outline of Phonological and Morphological Structure $f Janua Linguarum: Series Practica No. 22 $g Mouton: The Hague $q informants

900     $a INTONATION $A Eight basic intonation contours ("made by means of tracing the tenth harmonic on narrow-band spectrograms" (p.26)) are shown on p.27, such as "yes-answer-expected question" or "amazed question." "There are three levels to which the final intonation may fall: ...extralow, ...low, conclusive, ...higher, inconclusive." Other comments on p.28.

900     $a MORPHEME $A "The final syllable of any root is CV," (as is the first). (p.26) However, "any CV syllable other than the first syllable of a root may become C." (p.32) "All roots except greetings...contain a minimum of two syllables." (p.26)

900     $a PHONOLOGICAL WORD $A The initial syllable always contains V. The final syllable of a "breath group" is CV. All other syllables are CV or C. (p.26)

900     $a STRESS $A "Stress in Jaqaru is non-phonemic. It normally occurs on the penultimate vowel of the word and is frequently accompanied by a rise in pitch.... In words of three vowels or more, a secondary stress occurs before the main stress." (p.26)

900     $a SYLLABLE $A (C)(V(:)) $A "Long sequences of C syllables occur with frequency." (p.26) No phonetic description of such syllables is given. They are often shortened from morphemes of basic CV form. (p.32)

900     $a VOWELS $A Hardman gives a chart on the "Effect of the consonants on the vowels" in which it is indicated that the retroflex-palatal series of stops (/t/s-hacek-retroflex, t/s-hacek-retroflex-aspirated, t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective/) raises vowels. However, Hardman nowhere gives a rule which shows a vowel that is raised to a high position in the environment of a retroflex-palatal. [JL]

900 01 $A "In the occlusive-affricate set, those listed as occlusives may occasionally occur with affrication, especially when glottalized; those listed as affricates may occur with very little or no affrication, especially /t/s-hacek-retroflex/ and /t/s-hacek-retroflex-ejective/." (p.24)

900 06 $A [h] is described as a "voiceless pharyngeal aspirate." (p.24)

900 07 $A Tongue height for [iota] inferred from symbol.

900 08 $A Long vowels have a length of "approximately one and one half to two ordinary vowels." "Long vowels occur only in the first syllable of roots." (p.25)

900 09 $A Hardman uses phonetic symbols for back rounded vowels, but consistently describes them as unrounded.

900 60 $A /q/ is realized as [x-uvular] "in rapid speech, in final position or before another occlusive." (p.23)

900 61 $A /x/ is realized as [h] "word initially." (p.24)

900 62 $A /i/ is realized as [iota] in the environment: /c/.../q/ (2) before /r-flap/.

900 63 $A /i/ is lowered to [e] (1) after uvular stops if not itself followed by /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal; (2) before uvular stops if not preceded by /c/; (3) word finally after labial stops, /s/, /t-ejective/, and /k-ejective/; (4) optionally in word final position after /w/, /t/, or /l/.

900 64 $A /a/ is realized as [alpha-unrounded] "next to /q/." (p.24)

900 65 $A /a/ is realized as [epsilon] "before /yod/." (p.24)

900 67 $A /i-trema/ is lowered to [e-trema] (1) after uvular stops if not itself followed by /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal; (2) before uvular stops if not itself preceded by /n-palatal/ (Any consonant except /n/, a palatoalveolar, or a palatal may optionally intervene between the uvular stop and the preceding or following /i-trema/ in (1) and (2) above.); (3) in free variation with [iota-trema] before /r-flap/; (4) after alveolar or velar ejective stops; (5) word finally unless preceded by /s-hacek/; (6) in free variation with [i-trema] and [iota-trema] word initially.